

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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May 31st, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 86; Humidity, 92, 73.

May 31st, 1911, Temperature a.m. 74, p.m. 77; Humidity, 96, 89.

No. 8801

庚戌十月四年子壬

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

大拜禮 號一月六年港香

Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS.

P. & O. MAILS.

POSSIBLE SUSPENSION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, June 1, 1.10 a.m.
Received, 6 a.m.

The Secretary of the P. and O. Steamship Company writes to the newspapers, emphasising the difficulties of maintaining the mail service to India, China, Japan and Australia under the present conditions of labour unrest.

NO FREIGHT.

He states that the steamers Majola and Egypt, which were appointed to take the mails this week and next week respectively, are still undischarged. The Majola has gone to Rotterdam to discharge coal and will sail without a pound of freight aboard.

The Egypt will be replaced by the Calcedonia, which likewise will be despatched in ballast.

The Himalaya, unless the strike concludes, will have to replace the Mongolian, which is due to sail on June 14th, and will likewise depart in ballast.

DISASTROUS EFFECT.

The Secretary points out that a prolongation of the present disturbance must lead to the suspension of the mailservice altogether.

HOME RACING.

MANCHESTER CUP RESULT.

via Bombay, June 1, 1.10 a.m.
Received, 6 a.m.

The result of the Manchester Cup, run yesterday (Distance one mile and a half) is as follows:—

Donnithorne..... 1
Bronzino..... 2
Mushroom..... 3

Won by half a length, similar distance between second and third. Nine ran. The betting was:—5-1 Donnithorne, 11-10 Bronzino, 100-6 Mushroom.

THE DERBY.

London, May 31, 3.15 p.m.
Received, June 1, 2.5 a.m.

The latest quotations on the Derby are:—3-1 Sweeper, 100-12 White Star and Cylgad, 2-1 Tagalie, 10-1 Mordred, 100-7 Jaeger and Paladeau, 100-6 Outprint, 20-1 Jingling Gordie, 25-1 Javelin, 50-1 Farman, 60-1 Farrier.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

BIG BEQUEST.

via Bombay, June 1, 1.10 a.m.
Received, 6 a.m.

Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Eastbourne, has bequeathed the residue of her estate, probably amounting to £15,000, to the China Inland Mission.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON STRIKE.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 31,
Received, 5.45 p.m.

The newspapers quote Ben Tillett as saying last night that he now does not intend to call either a national or international strike. It is the general belief that the trouble is subsiding.

GLUT OF MEAT.

The merchants of Smithfield are complaining of the glut of meat at the market. Most of the employers refused to attend the conference to-day.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The "Daily News" understands that the Government will insist upon the men resuming immediately and will then establish a Board of Arbitration to prevent stoppages in future.

STRIKE WITHIN A STRIKE.

London, May 31, 5.15 p.m.
Received June 1, 6.30 a.m.

There is greater activity at the docks. Volunteer workers are unloading foodstuffs. At first they received sixpence per hour, but then they struck for a shilling, which has been granted.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

Bombay, June 1, 7.20 a.m.
Received, 12 noon.

Unrest is general among the strikers. A conference of Ministers was held at the Home Office; afterwards Mr. Ben Tillett announced that the Government proposed the establishment of a Conciliation Board for the Port of London. The proposal is being considered by the masters and the men who will reply next week.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Battles in Mexico.
Washington, May 24.—Two considerable battles in Mexico, in both of which the troops of the government were victorious, are told of in the dispatches received here to-day, and it is generally considered that the possible necessity of immediate intervention by the United States has been removed.

At Rollan, where the rebels had gathered in force, and where yesterday's messages told of a vigorous attack by the federal troops, the battle raged for 25 hours. Even darkness did not interrupt the operations, and the losses on both sides are heavy. There is no doubt that the government gained a decisive victory, though at what cost in men the dispatches do not state. Rebel losses were at first given as 600, but a later estimate is to the effect that not less than one thousand were killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, a force of about 3,000 rebels had advanced to within fifteen miles of Mexico City, where they were engaged by a somewhat larger body of federals. For two days the fighting raged, heavy execution being done by attackers and attacked, before the tide turned in favour of the government, and the rebels were routed. No pursuit was attempted, but it is not anticipated that the rebel force will return to the attack.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

A HUGE DEFICIT.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, June 1, 10.25 a.m.
Received, 10.35 a.m.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, the Minister of Finance, has issued his Budget for 1912. It shows receipts amounting to 297 million taels, and expenditure totalling 576 million taels.

PROSPEROUS SUDAN.

THEN AND NOW.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 31, 4.20 a.m.
Received, 1.30 p.m.

In his annual report on Egypt, Lord Kitchener says a constant stream of immigration from all the surrounding parts of Africa is entering the Sudan. He anticipates the population will be doubled during the next five years. When the Sudan was conquered the whole population was practically starving but now there is hardly a poor man in the Sudan.

REPUBLICAN CHINA.

THE ROYALIST PLOT.

(From Chinese Sources.)
Shanghai, May 31.

The trial of the conspirators who planned to raise a rebellion in Hankow, and who were arrested at the railway station there, is being conducted in camera. It is reported that the evidence of the prisoners revealed the participation of many of the close relatives of the Imperial family in the plot.

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES.

The Governor General of Shanghai is trying his best to promote industries and intends to devote money to the establishment of manufactories.

A DISPUTE ENDED.

The Cabinet has settled the difference with members of the Kwang-si Council over the transference of the Provincial capital from Kwei-lin to Nam-ning. The Governor General of Kwang-si will in future stay in Nam-ning while the Commissioner of Interior will remain in Kwei-lin.

THE OLD EXCUSE.

Lak Ching-ohung, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined to accept his post on the plea of illness. "Shat Po."

WONG UP NORTH.

Peking, May 31.

Wong Ching-wai arrived at Nanking on the 28th inst., and proceeded to Peking via Hupeh.

SELF-NOMINATION.

General Chang-fun has offered his services to the Ministry of War as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the garrison in the provinces of Shan-tung, Chihli and Honan. "Shi Kai Kung Tak Po."

TELEGRAMS.

SEIGE OF FEZ.

HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 31,
Received, 5.45 p.m.

It appears that the French lost heavily in the attack of the Berber tribesmen at Fez on the night of May 25. A telegram, which the wireless station at Fez refused, has been brought to Tangier by courier and says that the French lost 42 killed and 72 wounded.

HOLY WAR PREACHED.

Bombay, June 1, 7.20 a.m.
Received, 12 noon.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers agree that the situation at Fez is a grave one.

The "Matins" Fez correspondent says that the danger is growing daily and that at least ten additional battalions are required before the French can master the situation. A Holy War is being preached everywhere.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Opium Seizure.

Canton, May 31.
The military authorities in Wei-chow have reported to the Canton Government the seizure of a large quantity of raw opium from the steam launch Tang Han. These goods were carried without a transit pass or Customs certificates. In reply to an enquiry as to what shall be done with the stuff, the Governor General ordered the military authorities to have the opium burnt in the presence of the people and to have the soldiers who made this seizure rewarded.

The Patriotic Movement.

A telegram from Nanking to Canton states that a Society for the Promotion of Patriotic Contributions has been formed there with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as president and Messrs. Wong, Sun, and others as members. The members of the Society are willing to sacrifice their estates and wealth for the sake of the country, as they cannot bear to see foreign nations controlling China's finances and their countrymen sharing the fate of the Egyptians. They have decided to take no notice of the Loan Agreement and ask the people in Canton for assistance.

The Confucian Cult.

Mr. Chang Chat-lun and others have petitioned the Governor General for permission to establish a young men's Confucian association for the promotion of Confucian doctrines. The Governor General says he has no objection to the formation of the Society, but as the Canton Ordinances have not yet passed ordinances governing the formation of societies, he cannot have the association registered in the meantime.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LADYSMITH HERO'S CONDITION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 31, 5.15 p.m.
Received, June 1, 6.30 a.m.

The condition of Field Marshal Sir George White, V.O., is now dangerous.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

Washington, May 27.—The third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet have been ordered to Key West to watch the Cuban situation, and Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, goes in personal command of the expedition. The command is prepared for instant response in order to proceed to Havana.

The state department announced last night that the United States will not intervene unless American life and property becomes involved in a dangerous degree, and that the government has no desire to take charge of Cuban affairs for a third time.

President Miguel Gomez has fled to Washington, protesting against the sending of marines to Guantanamo and the orders of the third and fourth division of the Atlantic fleet to hurry to Key West. He claims that he will be able to control the situation, but nevertheless it is already beyond his control. The Rural Guards are not to be depended upon, and some of the President's most trusted supporters have been aiding the rebels in secret.

Baseball.

Tokio, May 24.—The Manila All-Army team was defeated to-day by the Waseda University baseball team, score five to four. The American battery was hard hit, Truett, Fredericks and Catling being in the box successively.

Primaries in Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, May 24.—Final and authoritative statements of the result of the primaries in the state of Ohio have been made, and it is apparent that Roosevelt scored on the Republican side an even greater victory than did Harmon as a Democrat.

These returns take no account of delegates at large, and are as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
Roosevelt 24	Harmon 31
Taft 8	Wilson 11
	42

Expeditionary Force.

Washington, May 29, 9 p.m.
The War department has received orders to prepare an expeditionary force for Cuba. It will be composed of 15,000 men and will be mobilized at once and held ready for instant dispatch when its services are required. Transports are being prepared for moving the force. It has not been determined who will command the expedition.

TELEGRAMS.

LUCKY LLOYD-GEORGE.

DEATH DUTY WINDFALLS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 31, 5.15 p.m.
Received, June 1, 6.30 a.m.

The cotton spinners, Mr. James Coats and Mr. Archibald Coats, left £1,904,145 and £1,365,132 respectively.

So far there have been five millionaire estates administered in the new financial year.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, June 2nd. Trinity Sunday; Holy Communion 7 a.m. 8.15 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. (Full Choir). Responses: Festival. Venite: Goss. Psalms: of the 2nd morning (I.). Te Deum: Stanford in B flat Jubilate: Ayrton in E. Anthem: Holy, Holy, Holy. Stanford. Holy Communion 11.45 a.m. Kyrie: Stanford in B flat. Hymns: 160, 160, N.B.—Psalm 9, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 20 in unison; 10, verses 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 14, 20 in unison. 11 verses 1, 7, G. P. in unison. Hymn 160, verses 2, 4 in unison. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses: Festival. Psalms: of the 2nd evening (I.) Magnificat: Havergal. (7th evening) Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 163, 36 151.

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon Sunday, June 2nd, 1912. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Hymn: 160. Venite: II Day Goss. Psalms: 2nd morning. Psalm: IX Oakley. Benedictus: Langdon. Kyrie: No. 4. Responses: Festival. Hymns: 163, 161, 172. Holy Communion at Noon. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 176. Psalms: 2nd evening. Psalms: XII, XIII, Turle, XIV, Flintoft. Magnificat: Barnby Day 5 M.P. Nunc Dimittis: Gilbert. Day 28 M.P. Hymns: 164, 217, 179. Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship. Hymns 20, 225, 477, Chants 26, Anthem: "Leave us not" (Stainer). 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns 263, 273, 264, 272. Psalm 100.

Garrison Divine Service: Church of England, Victoria, Cathedral, 6.15 a.m.; Chaplain: Detention Barrack, 12 noon; Chaplain R.N.; Stonecutters Barracks, 11 a.m.; Chaplain: Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6 p.m.; Chaplain: Lyemum, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer; Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 10 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Mount Austin, Barracks, Under Orders, Senior Officer; Baptist, Victoria, Union Church, 11 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Congregationalist, Victoria, Union Church, 11 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Presbyterian, Victoria, Union Church, 11 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Wesleyan, Victoria, Wesleyan Church, 10.15 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Wesleyan, Mount Austin, 9 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Roman Catholic, Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman; Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Morning service 11 a.m.; Holy Communion at Noon.—Te Deum, 2nd Set; Hymns: 225, 227, 224, 447. Evensong: 6.30 p.m. Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk. Hymns: 226, 223, 225, 442. Preacher at both services, Rev. W. T. Austen (Chaplain).

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

Sweeper II is still the favourite in the Derby betting quotations.

The residue of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Eastbourne, worth about fifteen thousand sterling, has been bequeathed to the China Inland Mission.

The P. and O. Company are finding it difficult to maintain their mail service to India, China, Japan and Australia, and state that if there is a prolongation of the present labour disturbance it will lead to ultimate suspension.

Donnithorne won the Manchester Cup.

So far in the new financial year there have been five millionaire estates administered in Britain.

The condition of Field Marshal Sir George White, V.O., is now dangerous.

China's Budget for 1912 shows a deficit of over 279 million taels.

Lord Kitchener states that when the Sudan was conquered the whole population was practically starving; now there is hardly a poor man in Sudan.

The French lost 42 killed and 75 wounded in the recent attack of the Berbers on Fez.

The strike situation is easier. The Government is insisting on the men resuming, after which a Board of Arbitration will be established to prevent stoppages in the future.

LOCAL.

Mr. Hind raised a novel point at the Police Court this morning when a man was charged with uttering false notes. He argued that the notes in question were good, while the one with which the money-changer who gave the man in charge had compared them was bad. The man had pleaded guilty, but Mr. Hind appeared to defend him. The case was remanded.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing a \$100 bill from Dr. Lo Oi Ting.

Two men appeared at the Police Court this morning on a charge of causing the death of another Chinese. It appears that the men were working on a ladder in a passage at the rear of the Hongkong Hotel, and it is alleged that the two men pushed a trunk against the ladder and brought him to the ground. He died almost immediately. The case was remanded.

An opium divan in Second Street was fined \$250 at the Police Court this morning, and eighteen others were fined \$2 each.

Hongkong Volunteers are showing no great enthusiasm over the King's Birthday Parade on Monday and the Staff Officer announces that it may be necessary to cancel the attendance of the Volunteer Corps at the Parade.

Judgment was given in the famous Li family case this morning by the Chief Justice. He found for plaintiffs and gave judgment for \$25,000 and certain costs of action.

The annual report of the Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association states that during the year, the membership increased to 278. To insure a definite income many members are paying subscriptions of from \$2 to \$12 a year, and some have pledged themselves to subscription of \$50 a year.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.-

KOREA	18,000 Tons	Sailing	June 18	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	July 2	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	July 16	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	Aug. 6	"

INTERMEDIATE.-

PERSIA	9,000	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	July 9	"
NILE	11,000	"	July 30	"
PERSIA	9,000	"	Aug. 27	"

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King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

[110]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA," 1,611 tons, Capt. H. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 7th June, at noon, to be followed on the 15th June by S.S. "PULHALLA," 4,151 tons, Captain H. Chidley, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 1st June, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "ITOLA" on 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1912

[117]

To Sail

Hongkong - Boston and
New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast and to proceed via Cape
of Good Hope.)

S.S. "WALTON HALL"
on or about 6th June, 1912.
For Freight and further information
apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1912. [176]

Regular Steamship Service

(With liberty to call at the Malabar
Coast and proceed via the
Cape of Good Hope).
Proposed sailing from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOTHIAN" on or about 15th
June.
For Freight and further information,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [181]

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,
and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"DILWARA."

Capt. W. J. Bishop, will be despatched
for this above port on TUESDAY, the
4th June, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1912. [140]

MAN HING CHEUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND EX-
PORTERS
OF HIGH-CLASS
RATTAN AND SEAGRASS FUR-
NITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
MATTING, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and
the General Public that they have
now REMOVED to No. 16, Queen's
Road Central, where they have a large
Stock of Chairs, &c., &c.

Prices Reasonable.
Inspection Cordially invited.
Orders Promptly executed.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1912. [184]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an
area of 30,000 square miles.
TWO and a half million people
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
BUTION TO-DAY.
IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912. [111]

Notices

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NETTING.
NETTING.

TENNIS AND BOUNDARY
NETTING CUT TO ANY SIZE.
1 cent per square foot.

APPLY

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

P.O. BOX 229. TELEPHONE No. 668.
DUDELL STREET. [112]

NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be
had from dealers or from the undersigned.



Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.
ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD. Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in
Hongkong and China,
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [142]

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FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.
repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.
Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.
OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1033. [146]

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WYNDHAM STREET (Pillar St.) ESTABLISHED 1860. [147]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.
Arrangement at the Company's
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Des Voeux Road.

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AND
KOMOR.

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Proprietor.

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HELMETS
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CELLULAR.
REGAL

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OUTFITTER,
21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Road [122]

FOR SALE

1/8 To 1/10"

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

APPLY

"HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH."

Notices

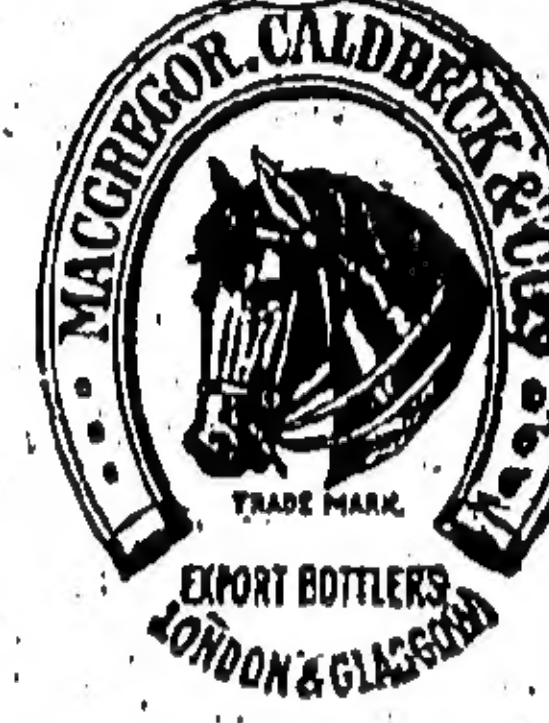
K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.

SILK STORE.

No. 64, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BEG to inform all Ladies and Gentlemen that they are holding
a great Clearance Sale of all kinds of Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods, &c., for one month only, commencing from
1st to 30th June, 1912, which they are disposing of at exceptionally
reduced prices in order to make room for fresh goods and would
like to draw your kind attention to the fact.

An inspection earnestly solicited. [1409]

GUINNESS' STOUT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
"HORSEHEAD"

BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912. [146]

PURE-AL MINIMUM
COOKING-UTENSILS.

THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE
SAVE TIME AND FUEL
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.
VERY MODERATE PRICES INSPECTION INVITED
F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [144]

Notices

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SANITARY
FLUID

RE IABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two Tablespoonsful to a Gal-
lon of Water for Washing Floors,
etc., is Most Useful for the Des-
truction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin..... \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

PEOPLE WHOSE VISION
IS DEFECTIVE.

Suffer from troubles like the follow-
ing:—
1 Cannot see near and far objects
with equal ease.
2 Have to hold things nearer than 12
inches from the eyes—or further away.
3 Reading and all close work quickly
tires the eyes.
4 Pain occurs behind and above the
eyes.
5 Headache caused by eye strain.
6 Temporary blurring of vision while
reading.
7 Difficulty in recognising friends
across the way.

If you suffer from any of the above
symptoms, don't hesitate, come and see
us more than likely, we can show you
how to obtain clearer vision. We are
equipped with the most up-to-date in-
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THEATRE.

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HALF AN HOUR.

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from 2 P.M. to 11 P.M. A Fresh
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FARE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1912. [144]

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags of 250 lbs net
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 14th Aug., 1910. [141]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

Autocratic Trade Unionism.

If there is anything that is more
autocratic in the industrial crises
that are now almost of daily
occurrence throughout the world
—and particularly at home—it is
the attitude of the Trade Unionist.
He is autocratic in a measure that
not only menaces destruction to
the present conditions of
industrialism but he is also
so in a measure that is
intolerable in many other
respects. He sets up a standard
in his organization, regarding
which, evidently, there is no
Court of Appeal. His views, as
embodied in his Union, are in-
fallible and are not to be ques-
tioned, no matter how much
impartial acumen may be brought
to bear on the question as affect-
ing employer and employed. He
has his views of what is right for
the wage-earner in his relation
to the employer; and no matter
what the employer may hold con-
trary to the opinion of his trade
unionist employee, the latter will
not budge from the beliefs he
holds. One of his cherished
ideas is that no Trade Union man
shall work along with any other
man who is not a member of the
Union. The non-Union man may
have the best of reasons for not
being associated with a Union,
but nevertheless, no Trade
Unionist, especially in times of
strikes, must work along with
such an one. This is not only an
extraordinarily autocratic prin-
ciple; but it is a tyranny that is
almost unparalleled.

Daily Press.

The Monroe Doctrine.

For instance, if one of the re-
publics were to pursue a policy
like that which led Great Britain
and Germany to interfere in
Venezuela ten years ago, there is
no saying what measures might
have to be adopted to secure satis-
faction. Would the Monroe
Doctrine apply? The United States
may render assistance against
willful aggression on the part of
a non-American power, but if Wash-
ington is to accept responsibility
for all the follies a South Ameri-
can people may perpetrate, it will
soon find itself in an impossible
position. This alone proves the
necessity for a revision of
the Monroe Doctrine. However,
the question of the moment for
the United States is to allay
anxiety that may be felt by Latin
Americans as to their future in-
tentions, and it seems to us that
this should be accomplished both
by the actions and words of the
American Secretary of State for
War, Mr. Knox, who, at a banquet
given this week by the Pan-
American Society at New York,
asserted that "the object of his
recent mission to the Caribbean
was to assure all the peoples of
that region that the opening of
the Panama Canal would inaugu-
rate an era of closer relations be-
tween all the American countries.
The United States wished to see
the other nations of that hemi-
sphere stronger and more stable."
These words are certainly re-
assuring, and ought to encourage
the various republics to develop
the national lives on progressive
lines.

South China Morning Post.

Drinking Amongst Coolies.

It has been asserted that in
many of the Eastern ports there
have been indications that Chinese
have snatched the pipe and sought
the solace of liquor. Facts have
been cited to prove the largely in-
creased demand for cheap spirits.
If such be the case on any
large scale the effect will be a
sad one morally and physi-
cally, for generations. We
would that the virtues of the
western world were copied by
those who seek to rise to a higher
plane of thought and life, rather
than see unscrupulous retailers in
Penang and elsewhere selling
brandy at less than \$5 per dozen
bottles to natives who are now
enslaved with a vice which has
defied the attacks of British
statesmen in enlightened and
religious communities.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR
LIABILITIES, DUTIES
AND POWERS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

After having filed the documents required by the first part of Section 252 to be filed with the Registrar, the representative in Hongkong of a company incorporated outside the Colony to which the Section is applicable, must annually obtain from the local office of his company, and file in Hongkong, not only a balance sheet, but also a profit and loss account for the year, although that company may not be required by the laws of the country in which it is incorporated, or by its own regulations, to include a profit and loss account in the statement to be there annually filed. It is not, however, declared by the Ordinance that such balance sheet, and profit and loss account, if in a foreign language, must be translated into English, as in the case of the documents required to be filed in the first instance.

Having regard to the definition of the word "company" in Section 261 of the Ordinance it might possibly be suggested that the word is meaningless in Section 252, inasmuch as a "company" can only mean "one formed and registered under the Ordinance" or under the previous Companies of Hongkong; and reliance might be placed on the case of *Thomas v. United Butter Companies of France* (1909) 2 Ch. 484, in which it was held that Section 192 of the Act of 1908 (Section 185 of the new Ordinance) did not permit of a transfer to a foreign company under the provisions of that Section, of the business and property of an English Company, although Section 161 of the repealed Act of 1892 did so permit. The reason given for this decision was, however, that there was nothing in the context requiring a different meaning to be put upon the word "company" than that which according to the interpretation section it ought to bear. The context in Section 252 of the Ordinance most obviously requires the word "company" to have such a different meaning, and therefore to contend that the word is there meaningless would be futile.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Biggood v. Henderson & Co.* (1908) 1 Ch. 743, apparently presents some difficulty where it is proposed to sell the undertaking and assets of a company, under a power in its Memorandum, to another company, incorporated abroad. In the case cited it was held that "an agreement for sale and distribution can only be valid when the company is proposed to be wound-up, or is in course of being wound-up. When the company is proposed to be wound-up, or is in course of being wound-up, Section 161 contains provisions which do not give rights to the members which cannot by any clause in the Memorandum or Articles of Association be excluded." It was therefore decided, overruling the decision in the case of *Cotton v. Imperial, & Co.* (1892) 3 Ch. 454, that, no matter what the objects of a company are stated to be in its Memorandum of Association, shareholders could not be deprived of the rights given to them by Section 161 of the old Act where the company was proposed to be wound-up voluntarily for the purpose of reconstruction. And as the wording of Section 192 of the Act of 1908 is practically the same as that of Sections 161 and 162 of the old Act, from which Sections it was taken, the case is now an authority to the effect that shareholders cannot be deprived of the rights given to them by that Section. But, as stated above, it has also been held that Section 192 does not apply where the proposal is to wind-up and sell to a company incorporated abroad. This ruling is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the judgment in *Biggood's case*, for if the rights of shareholders under Section 192 cannot be excluded in any instance where the sale by one company of the whole of its undertaking to another (which would be taken to mean "any other") is contemplated, and for that purpose a voluntary winding-

up is proposed, it would seem that such Section must necessarily apply where the sale is intended to be to a foreign corporation, which is recognised as a "company" in other Sections of the Act. It would be manifestly unfair to dissenting shareholders that a company should be able, under a power to sell contained in its memorandum, to deprive those shareholders of their rights under Sec. 192 by selling to a foreign company, while unable to deprive them of such rights if a sale be made to a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. It cannot be rightly contended that no valid agreement can be made for the sale of the undertaking of a company to one incorporated abroad; although the decision in the case of *Thomas v. United Butter Companies of France* is correct, it may be necessary, where such an agreement is made, that the leave of the Court be obtained, under Section 193 (Section 186 of the Ordinance,) to complete the sale.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir, I should like—if you can spare me space—to say a word or two in hearty endorsement of the views expressed in the leader on "Imperial Cricket," which appeared in Thursday's "Hongkong Telegraph." Unquestionably the writer has the proper sobriety when he says that the triangular test-matches "have, immediately and implicitly, an Imperial worth," and the extent of that worth cannot be better gauged than by us children of the Empire who are condemned to live thousands of miles from the parent country. Only the Colonial can realise to the full the value of an unalloyed link between the motherland and the Home-land; and what better or firmer tie could there be than keen (albeit affectionate) rivalry in that department which has been such a potent factor in making the British a great people? Sport? Has not the very word become a healthily slangy synonym with us for all that is fair and decent and honourable? We say that such and such a man is "a sport," or that his conduct is "sportsman-like," or that he gives his opponent "a sporting chance"—meaning, in every case, that our man is a man of honour. Nay, more; do we not apply the term "playing the game" to every phase of our national life: social or political or commercial? I claim, Sir, that the popularity of such expressions is not a mere matter of chance, or of sparseness of vocabulary; rather is it the natural outcome of that wholesome understanding of the gospel of "give and take" which has been handed down to us by mediaeval ancestors who broke a lance, or engaged in a quarter-staff bout, with an ungrudging readiness to take the rough with the smooth, whether the battle went with them or against them.

"The bond of kinship is strengthened," says the writer of the article, "whatever the outcome of the matches. That is the Imperial aspect of cricket." There are misguided people at Home call them traitors and you will—who are busily engaged in trying to loosen the bands that hold our Empire together; and there are others, as foolish and as little worthy of respect, who are working hard to hold up the industrial side of our country to the ridicule of other nations. Well Sir; let these do their worst; they can work no permanent evil so long as England and her Colonies are bound together in the fellowship that comes of a just appreciation of honest sport and fair play.

Hongkong, May 31, 1912.

Yours etc.

Jingo.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

Sir,—Recent news from Portugal fail to show what improvements are being carried out by the Carbonarias, and it is evident that the Cabinet is being largely manipulated by the Carbonarias,

sect whose orders are implicitly obeyed by the Ministers. Who, therefore, are now the real rulers of the Portuguese Republic? This is a question which most Portuguese would be ashamed to reply to. Alfonso Costa has brought shame and disgrace to his country, and even his own colleagues of the Revolution hate him. Theophil Braga, too, is now an antagonist of Manuel d'Arriaga's, so the whole coterie of "patriotic Republicans" are at variance.

Recently, on a pretext of reducing the country's expenditure, it was resolved to eliminate the clause in the law separating Church and State which grants pensions to the widows and children of priests. Of course, this decision was received with delight by all true Catholics, for the granting of such pensions was a direct attack upon the celibacy of the clergy and the most immoral grant ever offered to priests. Only a very restricted number of the clergy availed themselves of the new law, though some even married. But most of these belong to the lower ranks and are priests who joined the priesthood only for the sake of securing a living. Hence such abuses as priests having children. Now won't these low-minded priests be disappointed at the revocation of the clause?

Hongkong, May 31, 1912.

Yours, etc.

Catholic.

A WONDERFUL MINERAL
WATER.

The Health-giving Springs of
Los Banos.

On any clear day may be seen from Manila, thirty odd miles off to the southwest, a high, blue, cone-shaped mountain towering so far above its surroundings as to seem to be standing alone. This is Mt. Maquiling, so named because of an apparent, slightly rising position presented by it when viewed from certain points. The lower slopes of Maquiling rise from the South shore of Laguna de Bay, and, at its water-bordered base, nestles the picturesque village of Los Banos—famous for centuries past for its wonderful mineral springs whose health-giving and health-preserving waters are now known throughout the world.

The English traveller, Foreman, in one of the best books ever written on the Philippines, says a few interesting words about Los Banos. This was long before there was a railroad or any direct connection between Manila and Los Banos.

Following the lake shore in a carromata in an easterly direction from Calamba, with the lake on the left and cultivated plains on the right, I arrived in an hour along a pretty road at the town of Los Banos, or the Baths. The town owes its origin to the Hot Springs, from the Maquiling mountain, which have been known to the Natives from Time Immemorial, when the place was called "Maynit," which signifies "hot."

It seems wonderful now to read such historical notes as the following referring to a period dating long before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

"At the close of the 16th century, these mineral waters attracted the attention of Fray Pedro Bautista (one of the Martyrs of Japan), who sent a brother of his order to establish a hospital for the natives. The brother went there, but shortly returned to Manila and died. So the matter remained, and nothing further was done for years."

Continuing his interesting historical narrative Foreman says: "Later a certain Fray Diego de Santa Maria, an expert in medicine and the healing art, was sent there to test the waters. He found that they contained properties which rendered them highly beneficial in curing rheumatism and certain other maladies."

It is recorded that many natives and Spaniards went there to seek bodily relief. But there was no convenient mode for visitors, no arrangements for

taking the baths. The Government did nothing. A Franciscan Friar was sent there as chaplain to the sick visitors, but his residence was very inconvenient and inadequate for the lodging of patients.

"In 1804, the Governor General, Bedri de Acuna, gave his attention to this place and consented to the establishment of a hospital church and convent. The hospital was constructed of bamboo and straw, and dedicated to 'Our lady of holy Water.'"

"In 1871, Stone Buildings were commenced and a Church, Convent, Hospital, Bathing Pond and Vapor House, were constructed. Natives and Europeans flocked in numbers to the baths, and people came from far India to bathe in and partake of the waters of Los Banos."

The remarkable thing about this water, which has generally been known as *Levan* from the name given to the bottled product, is its unusually varied properties. It is wonderfully efficacious in curing rheumatism and all muscular and skin troubles when used for baths while, at the same time, it is highly beneficial to the internal organs when used for drinking purposes. And it is so palatable as to have been accorded the title of the most delicious natural mineral water in the world. Unequalled as a mixer, it blends perfectly with either wine, whisky or milk, and will prove an invaluable addition to lemonade or punch. The boiling process through which this mineral water passes in the subterranean channels of its source eliminates all harsh mineral elements that in many waters are so injurious to the kidneys and bladder, leaving only the natural salts. These are perfectly soluble and most valuable to the system. *Levan* is so soft as falling rain and entirely free from animal or vegetable organisms of any kind. Those who have accustomed themselves to drinking this mineral water with Scotch whisky pronounce it far superior to soda or other mineral waters in the matter of taste as well as in results, for it has a tendency that is peculiar to it to neutralize any deleterious action that spirits sometimes produce on the system.

Small wonder then that such a water should spring rapidly into favour wherever introduced or that physicians should recommend it generally for drinking purposes as soon as they become acquainted with its excellent qualities.

THE BUELOW.

Smart Work by Japanese
Dock Co.

From 2 p.m. on May 20, gangs of between 50 and 60 workmen employed by the Mitsui Dock Co. laboured night and day on the damaged German liner Buelow, to enable her to leave the floating dock by the 23rd, as promised. The final testing of the tanks took place at an early hour on the latter date and shortly after 8 o'clock preparations were in readiness to refloat her. Over 24 feet of steel plates were required for her port side alone, so that the Dock Co. are to be especially congratulated on the expedition with which the work has been carried out. As time would not allow of the damaged plates being removed, fresh ones have been welded over them where necessary, and to carry out this work in the short time available the Hydro-Oxygen Lighting Plant was brought into use by this Company for the first time. The "Kobe Herald" understands the method employed is the quickest known for heating steel preparatory to cutting or welding. At 3.30 a.m. the working platforms had been all cleared and the huge dock began to sink, carrying her vast freight each minute nearer independence. By 11.42 a.m. the last support had been cleared away and the dock hands were all kept busy until noon salving the poles and boards which had been used for scaffolding work. As the clock struck twelve the three tugs were in readiness to haul the liner into the fairway, and fourteen minutes later she was steadily being driven to her berth in the roads under her own steam.

HEADWATERS MINING
COMPANY.

Hongkong Investors Note.

Writing from Baguio the correspondent of the "Cable News American" says: Mining in the Benguet region is more promising at present than it has been for some time. The big typhoon of a year ago greatly interfered with operations throughout the district. The Headwaters mine has recently shown most encouraging results. In the month beginning April 15 and ending May 15, the plant was operated just 9 days and the clean up yielded P. 15,000. During the month previous the yield was about P. 7,000. It is estimated by the operators that for the 30 days ending June 15 the yield will reach P. 30,000.

Hongkong Capital Involved. This mine, in which Hongkong capital is largely interested, was just about ready to start its new machinery when the typhoon struck the country and put plant out of commission. This set-back discouraged those who had financed the mine and for some time no more money was forthcoming to repair the damage done by the storm. However, the capitalists again decided to back their judgment of the values in the mine with funds and the plant was repaired and put in operation. Already the confidence of those back of the enterprise has been justified and the proposition is paying the cost of operation and a promising margin.

Notices

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J. H. FAGGART,
Manager. [25]

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[92]

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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PROPRIETORS. [24]

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W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [18]

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Hongkong, 18th Jan., 1912. [56]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1912.

MOTOR CAR REGULATIONS.

Mr. Bowley laid his finger upon a serious weakness in the laws of the Colony when he remarked, in a case at the Police Court yesterday, that it was not incumbent upon the driver of a motor car to sound his horn before rounding a corner. He went further, indeed, and showed that there is nothing in the laws of the Colony even requiring a horn to be carried on a motor car or a bell upon a bicycle. This is amazing enough, in all conscience, but when it is further learned that there is no legally-established rule of the road, which may be insisted upon, amazement gives place to something like dismay.

"You must dismiss from your mind the motor car regulations which exist in England," said Mr. Bowley yesterday, and, in so far as he was addressing a magistrate, he was right. But through a magistrate, whose view for the moment is restricted by the legal boundaries of the subject, may clear from his mind the rules obtaining at home in the case of motors, people acquainted with the care and caution displayed at home, stand aghast at the laxity displayed here. The laws in England, as applied to motor cars, were framed essentially for the protection of foot-passengers and are enforced with commendable stringency. The public in Hongkong has always rested secure in the belief that similar regulations operated here, and will learn, with mixed feelings, that motor drivers can do very much as they please. It is idle to say that drivers and owners for their own sake, will not be deliberately careless or reckless, now that they know how weak is the law; that their common-sense will save them from abuse of this knowledge. Laws after all, are made to guide and correct the abnormal rather than the average man. In the framing of restrictive legislation, particular account must be taken of the foolish and the reckless and the wicked man. The man of strong good sense does not require to be so seriously considered.

Now that the omission has been brought to light, it is imperative that regulations, complete and comprehensive, should be framed with the utmost expedition. No chance should be taken in a matter of such public importance. It is essential that in a city of such narrow and busy streets as obtain in Hongkong, motor cars and bicycles should be properly controlled, as that harbour regulations should be rigidly enforced. A glance at our columns almost any day will prove that the rule of the road, if one may so phrase it, is rigorously applied in the harbour. There is no sign of weakness there; there are many signs of untiring vigilance. A like state of matters should hold elsewhere. That it does not hold is a constant menace to public safety. It is, moreover, a standing reproach to the Colony. The people of Hongkong, now that they know the truth, can do but to have it speed for long against the fair name of the Colony that such a want of care for the public safety has been displayed.

DAY BY DAY.

The first Adam's Paradise was home and that is where the present Adam ought to find it.

German Mail.

The German Mail of April 30, was delivered in London on May 31.

Dumping.

Several more dead bodies have been found by the police in the public thoroughfares of the Colony.

Bangles with Sex.

Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court, this morning, to a prisoner: These are female bangles.

Disorderly Rickshaw Coolies.

Three rickshaw coolies were fined \$2 each at the Police Court, this morning, for disorderly conduct.

A Plague-infected Port.

Information has been received from H.B.M.'s Consul at Ningpo that Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port.

R. G. Knowles Recovering.

Mr. R. G. Knowles' condition is reported quite favourable, and he will resume his interrupted programme in Manila at an early date.

Prepared Opium.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was fined \$2.50 for being in unlawful possession of five candelons of prepared opium.

Youth and the Trousers.

At the Police Court, this morning, a youth was sentenced to receive ten strokes of the birch and to be detained for forty-eight hours for stealing a pair of trousers.

Rangoon Restitution Suit.

Mrs. Florence Williams, wife of the manager of the "Rangoon Times," has been granted a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The case was heard in London on April 12.

Lady Lugard.

The "Times" of May 10 says: "Lady Lugard is making good progress and was able to be carried from Hans-crescent Hotel to 10, Hans-mansions, where Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard remain for the season."

Parades.

Carrion orders state that units not represented on the birthday parade on the Hongkong cricket ground on Monday, will celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King by a parade on their respective parade grounds.

Opium Divan.

Sergeant Addington raided a divan in Second Street last night and placed nineteen men in the dock at the Police Court this morning. The keeper was fined \$250 with the alternative of three months' and the others were fined \$2 each or in default seven days.

Arbitration in Canton.

An interesting arbitration case is occupying the attention of some of the legal gentlemen of the colony in Canton. Mr. Grist is, we understand, an arbitrator, while Mr. Harding appears for one of the litigants. The matter, we are informed, concerns some arms.

Attempted to Escape.

J. G. B. Hadley, who was convicted, some weeks ago, at the U.S. Court for China on a year's imprisonment for stealing a quantity of pearls from a Chinese dealer, having been brought back from Hongkong for trial, has attempted to escape from the American Consular goal in the Whampoa Road, Shanghai.

Six Months for Theft.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing a \$100 bill from Dr. Lo Oiling of 214 Queen's Road West. According to the evidence in the case a man employed by the doctor allowed the prisoner to go into the premises at night. Clothes were also missing. The prisoner was found with the note in his possession.

Resumed Running.

We are informed by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the local Agents of the South Manchurian Railway Company, that the S.S. Sakiko Maru has resumed running in the Shanghai-Daluy service, and will leave Shanghai every Wednesday forenoon for Daluy, connecting with the South Manchurian and St. Petersburg Expresses, leaving Daluy at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, returning from Daluy on Saturday at 2 p.m. and at Shanghai Monday morning.

ENDED AT LAST.

EIGHTEEN-DAY CASE COMES TO AN END.

Judgment in Li Family Case.

The eighteen-day case in which the well-known Li family were the principals came to an end, this morning in the Supreme Court when the Chief Justice, Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., delivered his Judgment. The case arose out of the affairs of the Yik Loong Bank, in which the family were largely interested, and from a family agreement come to at an all night conference by which the brothers in the Li family agreed each to pay a portion of the debts. The case will be remembered for the excellent work of Mr. W. V. Drummond of the Shanghai Bar, who conducted the case in the defence.

This morning Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. Crowther Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. G. Alabaster, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared for the defence.

His Lordship said that this was a case in which the action was brought by the widow and executrix of one Li Chuk Chi for the return of monies alleged to have been paid by Li Chuk Chi under a family agreement made between the sons of Li Sing deceased, whereby the two defendants it is alleged, requested Li Chuk Chi to pay certain debts and gave him a document in writing acknowledging their indebtedness to the amount named in the borrowing note.

The defence was a denial of the alleged request and of the payments and all indebtedness and by amendments made in the defence. At the abortive hearing before Sir Francis Pigott alternative pleas were inserted, averring revocation of the alleged request, and further stating the conditions under which the family agreement was entered into, which conditions, the defendants pleaded, were not complied with, and the agreement failed.

Questions of Fact.

The issues in the case turned entirely upon questions of fact, said His Lordship, and it was for the jury to decide upon the evidence, which, in any opinion has been imported into the case on both sides it has not been very easy to sift the grain from the chaff. It is essentially a case where a jury would have been of very great assistance, and while I recognise that it would have involved many days of gratuitous service on the part of a jury, I am constrained to add that the multifarious controversies of fact must necessarily put a strain on the discerning faculties of a single individual.

Li Sing, the father of the defendants, was a very wealthy man; he died in 1900 and, at the time of his death, he owned the Lai Hing firm and was also a partner and general manager of the Yik Loong We Kae Bank. At the end of 1904, or the early part of 1905, the Yik Loong Bank was in serious difficulties. It had incurred liabilities to a number of European Banks, and it seemed that certain of the brothers had already guaranteed payments to creditors in various amounts.

A Crisis.

A crisis in the affairs of the bank came, and on Jan. 11, 1905, all the brothers, with the exception of the two defendants, met at the mother's house. There were ten persons in all present at this meeting, and there was no dispute between the parties as to what took place there. A list of liabilities was drawn up by Li Pak, who had been responsible for the affairs of the bank, and an agreement was drawn up and signed by the five brothers and the mother on behalf of one of the other brothers and an infant, by which each was to contribute \$80,000 towards the liabilities of Li Pak's behalf; he presumably was to contribute all that he possessed.

The agreement expressed the belief that the two older brothers who were not present at the meeting would contribute \$80,000 between them. These two brothers, however, were not present at the meeting, and the agreement was not signed by them. The two brothers, however, were not present at the meeting, and the agreement was not signed by them. The two brothers, however, were not present at the meeting, and the agreement was not signed by them.

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o'clock the following morning. Certain agreements were arrived at and documents drawn up.

One of the Chief Issues.

The question of the meaning and intent of these documents, and of the conditions on which they were made, formed one of the chief issues of the case. The list of debts prepared at the previous meeting on the same evening was considered and rectified, and it was found that a sum of \$900,000 was wanting to meet all the debts. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that each of the five younger brothers should contribute or be liable for \$150,000 each and that then two defendants should be responsible for a like sum between them. The defendants, however, alleged that their contribution was subject to certain conditions, being complied with, while the plaintiffs contended that the borrowing note was absolute and was given by the two defendants to Li Chuk Chi to pay debts of the bank on their behalf, and that the younger brothers were to raise on mortgages the sums required to carry out their part of the family agreement, the difference being that the two elders gave personal security instead of a mortgage.

The first defendant swore that Li Chuk Chi was to hold the note in the presence of his brothers that if any of the five would not subscribe \$150,000 in full, or if the debts were not fully paid, Li Chuk Chi was to return the notes to him.

Pressing for Payment.

The creditors of the Bank were pressing for payment and that was the essence of the whole affair, and to have held up indefinitely the defendant's contributions would presumably have gone far to defeat the whole object of the family agreement. There was a chain of improbabilities ranging round the defendant's story on this head that he (His Lordship) must say frankly that he did not believe it.

On the evidence of the defendants' witnesses alone he did not think that any jury could believe that any such agreement was made, and that the note was given to Li Chuk Chi or, in fact, given in respect of some contingent event.

After the death of their father Li Chuk Chi they opened his safe and found a number of deposit notes and receipts given by Li Chi in respect of respect of payment of the amount due on the deposit notes. Most of the receipts stated that the money was paid on behalf of Li Yu Nung and Li Chung Lun. He here observed that suggestions had been thrown out by the defendants early in the hearing that certain of the deposit notes were purchased after the death of Li Chuk Chi and for the purposes of this action. This was clearly an allegation of fraud which was not pleaded and, in the absence of such a plea, he declined to admit evidence bearing on it, but intimated that the defendants were at liberty to call evidence in denial of the alleged payments, if they so desired.

In conclusion His Lordship said:—There will be judgment for the plaintiff on the claims allowed, for \$25,000 and costs of action except in so far as they have been increased by the inclusion of the claims which have been disallowed. The costs of the defendants, so far as they have been increased by the inclusion of the claims disallowed are to be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants. The question of interest was reserved for argument. I must add a word as to a remark that fell from Mr. Drummond at the close of his address. He said that this is a case for compromise, that if the plaintiff's case were believed she is entitled to all, but if not, she is not entitled to one dollar. I have only to say that I have to decide on the facts as I find them on the evidence before me.

Mr. Potter:—I beg to move for judgment for \$25,300 and costs, subject to the question of interest being argued.

His Lordship:—I think you ought to be satisfied with what you have got, without going into details. Whatever your legal rights may be you ought to be satisfied with what you have got. Mr. Alabaster:—Will your Lordship grant a stay?

His Lordship:—Is that necessary?

Mr. Alabaster:—We are asking for a stay of six months in which to consider our position. It is the appealable time.

Mr. Potter:—There is no instance of a stay being granted for six months; I am quite prepared to consent to a reasonable time.

His Lordship:—I will grant a stay for two months.

Mr. Alabaster:—Will Your Lordship say three months? The money is safe enough.

Mr. Potter:—The money is safe enough, but it should be brought into court.

His Lordship:—Mr. Attorney suggests three months.

Mr. Potter:—If the money is paid into court then I think there will be no objection.

His Lordship:—This is an exceptional case. I will grant a stay of execution for three months.

On the application of Mr. Potter His Lordship certified for two counsel and for the services of a shorthand writer.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Alleged Theft from the Gas Works.

At the Police Court, this morning a man was charged with stealing and being in unlawful possession of eight sets of gas fittings, the property of the Gas Company. Mr. Shenton prosecuted and Mr. Davidson defended.

The first witness was Hovv Wing, store keeper to the Gas Company. He said he had been there for seventeen years. Every morning he gave out the materials required for different jobs. The materials not used were brought back and were checked with the delivery chits. He never gave out materials without an order from Mr. Hunter or the office. Plumbers not working for the company could not get the company's materials without an order. The gas fittings produced were new; they had never been used.

By Mr. Davidson:—The man was a stock-taking twice a year. The last stock-taking was in December and there was nothing missing. He could not say that the Company was short of materials from small thefts. He could not say there were many thefts from the store.

By Mr. Shenton:—Since the last stock-taking he could not say what was missing.

Mr. Shenton:—That is my case your Worship.

Mr. Melbourne:—You say you cannot say what is missing until the next stock-taking. Is that what you mean?—Yes.

Mr. Davidson submitted that there was no case. The store-keeper had said that there was nothing missing at the last stock-taking, and it was practically impossible for anything to get out of the store without a note. He would ask his Worship to look upon that as inconceivable, and particularly so in face of the statement of Mr. Hunter that the Company had suffered very much from these small thefts. The store-keeper had said there was no pilferage in six months.

Mr. Melbourne: He said he had been there for seventeen years.

Mr. Davidson:—Yes, we can take it that the Company is so admirably managed that nothing has been missed for seventeen years.

Mr. Melbourne: Quite so.

Mr. Davidson said his client had bought them and did not know they were stolen. The store-keeper could not be proved and he thought the prosecution had failed to prove the unlawful possession, because it had not been proved that it was possible for fittings to get into the hands of people other than the authorised servants of the Company who only obtained possession of them by written permit.

(Proceeding.)

Reward for Sea Rescue.

The "N. China Daily News" says that the captain and the chief officer of the British O.S.S. Tydous have been awarded medals by the Japanese Government in recognition of their humanity in picking up eight distressed Chinese men off Port Hamilton last summer and bringing them to Moji.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Disgraceful Side-walk.

We do not know to whom the strip of pathway between the new Post Office building and Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s premises belongs, but we do know that it is an abominable state. Not being paved, it is, on wet days, nothing better than a quagmire, and its filthy condition is a source of great annoyance to the public using our main city thoroughfare. At the present moment it is covered with pools of dirty water and slippery mud, so much so that it is impossible for pedestrians to use it. The consequence is that people have to step out into the main street, which, during these wet days, is very little better. Whoever owns the property, whether the Government or a private firm, it should, out of consideration for public convenience, be properly paved. The cost would be infinitesimal.

To "Wireless."

Now what next, pray? Here's a man writing to the "Pall Mall" to the effect that "in place of the verb to wireless, it would be better to use to wire (made up of the first two and last two letters of the word)." The fellow ought to have a month. Privately, at risk of being thought precious of puristic or priggish, we would like to see some mild, but exemplary and deterrent, punishment meted out to every man who dares to use "wireless" as a verb; even as we would fain see such monstrosities as "phone," "biko" and "one," drowned in the nearest swill-tub. Some abbreviations have, admittedly, the sanction of long-established use; e.g. cab, bus, rikshaw; but that is no excuse for the multiplication of evils. There is one thing for which we thank Providence on bended knees every day; a savoir: that the first decade of this century has not, and this once again, is no longer, a time when the man who "wired" a telegram, or "phoned" a message, or "biked" a letter, or "oned" a note, was a barbarian ought to be assigned to that very epoch in which we should be content to see the inventor or inventors of the gramophone.

Next, Please!

"All the Chinese police in Hongkong struck on May 22, and it is not known to date whether a settlement has been effected." This is the gospel according to the "Cable-news American." It was said by them of old time that lookers-on see most of the game; in this case our Manila contemporary has seen a game that never was played.

Is it a Joke?

Mr. W. Carmichael writes to the "N. China Daily News" as under:—
Sir:—Kindly allow me space in your widely circulated paper, to inform the public generally, and my most intimate friends in particular, that I will not tell anyone, how the Great Raymond's tricks are done. Is Shanghai more inquisitive than Hongkong? For our part, we should never have dreamt of seeking to exercise ourselves in great matters which were too high for us. If the Shanghai public really want information we would refer them to Mr. Lay.

CAUGHT IN A PAWN-SHOP.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was charged with being in unlawful possession of two silver bangles.

He was, according to the evidence of Inspector Dymond, caught as he was endeavouring to pawn them. He said they were given him by a man, but when a police sergeant went with him to find the man the search was fruitless. When Inspector Dymond went into the pawnshop the defendant tried to slip out. There was a man waiting outside and he (the Inspector) asked defendant to call him. He tried to arrest the other man as well, but the defendant wanted to make dragging. Defendant was fined \$10 with the alternative of one month.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The 27th ordinary annual general meeting of Messrs A. S. Watson and Company, Ltd., was held in the Hongkong Hotel this morning. Mr. H. Humphreys presided and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. Osbourne, Messrs J. Scott Harston and H. P. White (consulting committee), J. A. Tarrant (secretary), Messrs A. H. Ough, W. D. Jupp, D. E. Clarke, F. Maitland, Taylor, J. Hooper, Hornby, J. M. Naohado, P. C. Potts, F. T. Chapple, H. W. Bird, F. W. Stapleton, C. E. Warren, J. M. Wong, Lau Chu Pak, Lau In Cheung, Lau Pak To, Ellis, J. H. Seth, L. Guy, and others.

Chairman's Speech.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—Gentlemen—I propose with your permission to take the report and statement of accounts and the auditors' report as read.

The first thing that will probably strike you on looking at the accounts before you is the very heavy capital loss occasioned by the closing of our Manila and Macatavish & Lehmann branches, especially the former. The Manila loss, though regrettable, was, in our opinion, inevitable, and in cutting it, we feel confident that we not only acted in the best interests of shareholders, but were fortunate under the circumstances in being able to sell both the drug business and the aerated water business going concerns. Further delay would merely have added to our trading losses with the possibility of mounting almost to certainty that the capital loss at the end would have been greater still. We have already begun to feel some benefit from the sale of this branch whose indebtedness to Hongkong had steadily increased year by year without any corresponding expansion of trading profit. The annual profits had, as a matter of fact, continued to dwindle until of late considerable trading losses had been sustained and this notwithstanding our Escorta loans admitted of our occupying the premises required for our use at a nominal rent. The first half of 1911 showed a trading loss for the Manila branch, but after the sale in May last, the Manila account showed a profit which was represented by interest on the mortgages of the drug business and aerated water factory respectively and surplus rentals accruing from the Escorta loans. This lease (formerly included in building improvements account) has thirteen years to run, and brings in about P8,800 per month, clear of all outgoings. If not sold, it can be gradually amortised out of its own revenue and still leave a substantial balance annually for credit of profit and loss account for the next thirteen years. The mortgages referred to above, bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum in the case of the A. S. Watson Co., Incorporated, and 7 per cent. per annum in the case of the Philippine Drug Co., Incorporated. Cash remitted to Hongkong on account of the sale of the Manila business enabled us to build our new soda-water factory and add to its plant and general equipment, and also to purchase (subject to mortgage) Shimen Lot 74, which figures in the accounts for the first time. The purchase, however, was referred to by me at some length at our last annual meeting. The only other item in regard to Manila I need refer to, is "San Jacinto land and buildings" which is down \$139,055.17. Of this decrease instalments received on account of purchase account for P6,650 the balance represents loss which is included in the general loss on the sale of the Manila branch. San Jacinto will not figure in the accounts next year, as arrangements have been made by the purchasers to commute the remaining instalments by the payment of a lump sum. The item "Stocks in trade" and "Furniture, fittings, plant" etc. show large reductions due for the most part to sales of the branches already referred to.

With regard to the loss at Cheung-chung, we are informed that

Sir John Jordan will press for a settlement of our claim only in the event of the ministers of other nations making similar claims. The general managers have come to the conclusion (with which conclusion the consulting committee are in thorough accord) that, under the altered conditions of trade in this part of the world, the whole of the Company's energies should be concentrated in Hongkong and Canton, where effective supervision can be maintained. With this object in view all outlying branches will be closed as soon as suitable opportunities occur. With two exceptions, these outlying branches were attached to the business when it was converted into a limited liability company and in regard to those exceptions viz. Amoy and Macatavish & Lehmann, Shanghai, the former has been remunerative but the latter not. The nature and scope of a small pharmacy nowadays are such as to require rigid economy and unremitting toil on the part of those engaged in it to make both ends meet. These conditions rarely obtain in such a business unless worked by the owner. Neither can such a business be taxed with supervision expenses or a man more than is actually required to do the work without showing a loss. Retrenchments have already been made and strictest economy will be observed in the conduct of the Hongkong and Canton business. The general managers in conjunction with the consulting committee will give their earnest attention to this matter. Competition in all departments of the business gets keener every day but with the experience and facilities which we possess, we feel confident we can more than hold our own in Hongkong and Canton and that when we are quit of outlying branches, better results will begin to show. Indeed they are beginning to manifest themselves already. There was an increase in the trading profit of 1911 as compared with 1910 of \$8,649.53 notwithstanding that Shanghai had an unprecedentedly bad year and business in two of our departments in Hongkong was much curtailed by the Chinese revolution.

The loss on subsidiary coins continues to be an annual occurrence, the loss last year amounting to \$14,126.02.

Your general managers and consulting committee trust you will approve of the large writing off proposed.

The dismantling of the old factory necessitated the scrapping of a good deal of old machinery and plant and a considerable amount is needed to write these out of the books altogether. Furniture, fittings and utensils of trade are still considerably in excess of what they would fetch if sold and therefore require to be written down freely.

I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

Reply to Critics.

At the conclusion of the written speech, the Chairman replied to anonymous correspondents to the Press. His remarks were made extempore and as he spoke in a low and indistinct voice it was difficult for the reporters present to catch all that was said. The following, however, is practically a verbatim account of the remarks made:—

I have no further remarks to make as regards the speech already written, but before I sit down I would like to make one or two remarks with regard to some anonymous correspondence which has appeared in the "South China Morning Post." One of the correspondents who signs himself "Concerned" writes to the paper in a somewhat ambiguous manner. It is a little difficult to know what he means, but, if the letter means anything at all, it means that the General Managers of A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. are getting their 6 or 10 per cent. commission on everything that is sent from London, in addition to which they charge Hongkong with all their out-of-pocket expenses. I do not know if he means that, but if he does I give it the lie direct. Mr. Jupp is in charge of our London office and all those who know Mr. Jupp—and among those present are many who do—know he is a sound, capable and honest

man of business. The commission charged by London to Hongkong is two and a half per cent. and no further charge is made whatever, not even for a penny stamp. We could not get it done cheaper by anybody else or so well. I might mention in that connection that we also have a buying agency in New York who have no connection with our firm whatever. We first started with them on a two and a half per cent. commission, but about two years ago they said it was not worth their while to do business at that remuneration because there was a tremendous amount of detail. But they continued at 5 per cent., which is two and a half per cent. more than our London office.

I would like to refer to one or two more anonymous letters, and I hope if the writers are present they will ask some questions. There was a letter this morning stating that the Company was in a moribund condition and stating that the only remedy was to hand over \$27,000 to the shareholders. Well, it seems to me, gentlemen, that that is a rather old-fashioned treatment of a patient in a moribund condition—bleeding him to death. But this Company is by no means in a moribund condition. Financially speaking, at all events, it is in a stronger condition to-day than 25 years ago.

Another anonymous correspondent says "we are paying too much in wages." Of course, we have a good many Europeans in Hongkong—I think about 20 altogether—but we have a very large business here, both wholesale and retail. We have a big soda-water business, a big Chinese business, which requires European book-keeping, and, in addition to that, we have to keep the books of our branches and have to be in a position to supply our branches not only with any stock that they may require at a moment's notice but also any European assistance. If we had not these branches, I admit we might be able to do with out two or three Europeans, but until that time comes I do not think we can do without any less Europeans.

There is still one more letter I would like to refer to. There is another shareholder who suggests that the General Managers are very foolish in selling their branches and that the buyers are reaping a rich harvest. Well, I don't know where he gets his information from. I have heard rumours to the effect that one or two are doing well, but on the other hand I have heard that one of the buyers would gladly sell his business back to us for what he paid for it. I will not depart from my opinion, nor will the Consulting Committee, that it was a wise policy on the part of the Company to clear away all its outlying branches. It is a little inconsistent, I think, on the part of these anonymous correspondents to charge us on the one hand with exploiting Watsons, and on the other hand to say that we were foolish in getting rid of these branches. What shareholders overlook is this—that the General Managers are, and have been for many years, large holders of the stock. They own or control at the present moment one-sixth of the shares of the Company, so the interests of the General Managers are practically identical with the interests of A. S. Watson & Co. And it would be criminal policy for them to go against the interests of Watsons' business. I don't think I have any further remarks to make, but I should be glad to answer any questions, which shareholders may wish to ask—(Applause.)

Other Business.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Wright seconded—Carried. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hornby, Sir Paul Chater's appointment to the Consulting Committee was confirmed.

Mr. Jupp moved and Mr. Clarke seconded the re-election of Messrs. F. Maitland and W. Hutton Potts as auditors at the salary of \$500 per annum, and this was carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business of the meeting gentlemen; thank you for your attention.

MR. HIND AND BANK NOTES.

THE BULK GOOD; TEST NOTE BAD.

A Novel Point.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. W. B. Hind made an interesting suggestion in reference to the genuineness of banknotes. He argued that the ones owned by his client, which the police said were bad, were in truth good, and the one the money-changer had compared them with was bad. A man was charged with uttering twelve forged notes on a Canton bank and endeavouring to pass them on a money-changer at 474 Queen's Road West. The notes were supposed to be \$5 ones and the money-changer told defendant he would want a premium of \$1.82 on every \$10. To this defendant agreed. The money-changer took the notes but was doubtful of their genuineness and compared them with a good note. He found that they were bad ones and called the police. He gave defendant in charge.

Mr. Hind said the man had pleaded guilty but, despite that fact, he had been instructed to appear on his behalf. He had not had the opportunity of discussing the matter with his client and he thought there should be an adjournment for that purpose, in fairness to the defendant. He believed the notes were good.

The Reason Why. Mr. Melbourne:—Why did he not tell the police that, instead of saying they belonged to a soap shop?

Mr. Hind:—You know what these people do when questioned by the police: they are very liable to tell a falsehood.

Mr. Melbourne:—Well, if you have a remand I cannot take the case to-day.

The money-changer went into the box and said the notes were bad ones.

Mr. Hind said he objected to that evidence since the witness was not an officer of the bank and was not an officer of the Government issuing the notes. He further argued that the notes were of recent issue, the colour was different from the previous issue, and money-changers had not become acquainted with the new colour. He submitted that the notes were good and it was for the police to prove that they were not, and that the defendant knew they were not and intended to receive money for them knowing they were false notes.

The case was remanded.

A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

Will the Volunteers Take Part in Monday's Parade?

The summer is, naturally regarded as the off season for volunteering, and the uncomfortable weather from which Hongkong suffers during the middle of the year is ample justification for the course adopted. When warmer weather sets in, rifles and equipment are returned to the Headquarters and the amateur sons of Mars are able to rest for a spell. Consequently it is not altogether surprising that no too great enthusiasm is shown in answering calls to parades, etc., during the summer. The recent notification issued from headquarters, however, seems to show that a greater lack of interest than usual is evinced in the King's Birthday Parade, which is to be held on Monday morning.

As stated in the "Telegraph" it was originally announced that, providing a sufficient number of the men were willing to turn out, the Volunteers would be represented at the parade. We understand that a fair number replied signifying their intention of attending. A practice was fixed for Thursday evening, but the number who turned up was decidedly disappointing. As a result the following notice was issued by the Staff Officer:—

"There are still a large number of members who have announced their intention of attending the above parade and who have not been present at a practice. A second practice will be held at the Headquarters at 6.45 p.m. on Saturday, June 1, for their benefit. The Staff Officer wishes it to be understood that it may be

necessary to cancel the attendance of the Volunteer Corps at the Parade if the members do not attend on Saturday."

The orders issued to-day were as follow:—

Corps Orders by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., King's Birthday Parade.

Members taking part will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.45 a.m. on Monday, June 3. Dress:—Review Order Khaki, medals to be worn. (Officers:—Khaki jacket, breeches and puttees, Sam Browne Belt and Sword. (N.C.) Officersmen, Khaki jacket and trousers, puttees, rifle, belt and sidearms, one pouch on left of belt—no bandolier. All ranks Khaki Helmet with leather chinstrap and Silver dragon to be worn in front of pugri. Rifles and Equipment will be drawn at once on arrival at Headquarters and returned after parade.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY ON THE SOSHU MARU.

SEVEN MORE MEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

\$21,000 worth Missing.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Melbourne, Mr. Lewis on behalf of seven men arrested in connection with the alleged armed robbery on the S.S. Soshu Maru, asked for a remand as he could not go on with the case that day.

Mr. Melbourne: In July some time (laughes).

Mr. Lewis: These men have been arrested since the other three were remanded, and I thought it would be as well for your Worship to take them all together.

Mr. Melbourne: There is Friday.

Mr. Lewis: Then you have the Yumati murder case down for hearing in which I am defending. Mr. Melbourne: Thursday afternoon, the murder case.

Mr. Lewis: And Friday afternoon also your Worship.

Mr. Melbourne: Quite right, Mr. Lewis: two days.

Mr. Lewis: I cannot take it soon as Tuesday.

Mr. Melbourne: Perhaps Mr. Irving can take it.

Mr. Lewis: He is also booked up for next week.

Mr. Melbourne: Then I am afraid I can only grant a formal remand Mr. Lewis. If I give you an afternoon will it finish in an afternoon?

Mr. Lewis: I am afraid not.

D. S. Wills: There is \$21,000 at stake your Worship.

Mr. Lewis: There are men formally remanded on the same charge.

Mr. Melbourne: I will formally remand the case, Mr. Lewis. I think I will take it myself.

Mr. Lewis: That will suit me your Worship.

CHINESE KILLED.

About half-past four yesterday afternoon a Chinese met his death in a passage at the rear of the Hongkong Hotel.

At the Police Court, this morning, two men named Kwan Tsai and Li-Ming were charged with causing the death.

It appears that the man was working on a ladder, and it is alleged the defendants pushed a trunk into the ladder bringing the deceased to the ground with such force that he died almost immediately.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$250.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

Y.M.C.A. Tournament.

Further results in the above tournament, now in progress, are:—

Gents' Singles. Second round: Hickling (owes 40) beat Davidson (owes 16) 6-0, 7-5.

Semi-final round: Stevens (owes 15) beat Munday (owes 3-0).

Mixed Doubles. Second round: Mrs. Pellow and Middleton (owes 15) beat Mrs. Newman and Hicks (scr.) 6-1, 6-2.

Semi-final round: Mrs. Sinca and Heigh (owes 16) beat Miss Emberley and Longstaff (scr.) 6-3, 6-8.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce still

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

From 1st June, the following prices will rule:—

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 70 " "

"BUTTERCUP" " 68 " "

PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

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NOTICE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT has found it necessary to remove from No. 63, Des Vœux Road Central to more commodious quarters, and will for the future be located at No. 24, Des Vœux Road Central, next to P. & O. Office.

We solicit your kind patronage as you have extended to us in the past, and assuring you of the very best of attention.

We beg to remain, Yours Faithfully, DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, Phone No. 482.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [388]

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [70]

IT COSTS A TRIFLE MORE THAN THE OTHER KIND, BUT YOU ARE BUYING

THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD

ISUAN

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell Street.

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[387]

PERFECTION WHISKY

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THE BEST "SCOTCH"

Perfection WHISKY

PROPRIETORS, D. & J. McCALLUM, EDINBURGH.

PERFECT IN MELLOWNESS; PERFECT IN BOUQUET; PERFECT IN PURITY

AND

A PERFECT DRINK WITH TANSAN.

PRICE PER DOZ., DUTY PAID \$81.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE, CO., LTD.,

Wine Merchants, 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel. No. 185.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

MARKET PRICES.

BRITISH.					Commander		Reported at	
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.				
Alicia	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. C. L. Lamb	Wei-hai-wei		
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Master West	Hongkong		
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard	Kiukiang		
B. Lionhart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hankow		
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Hankow		
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Wei-hai-wei		
Chorub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong		
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Voale	Canton		
Defence	—	—	—	—	Captain H. Bruce M.V.O.	Wei-hai-wei		
Fama	Torpedo-boat-destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong		
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai		
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	205	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickendon	West River		
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. W. G. C. Maxwell	Hongkong		
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt O.S.I.	Kobe		
Kinska	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow		
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. O. Pasco	Labuan		
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong		
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Barttelot	Wei-hai-wei		
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	Hongkong		
Nowcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Wei-hai-wei		
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze		
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers	Wei-hai-wei		
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Wei-hai-wei		
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. N. Luxmoore	Hongkong		
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Wei-hai-wei		
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. A. Dixon	West River		
Rosario	Depotship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong		
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton	West River		
Snake	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze		
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Gunner E. J. Trillo	Hongkong		
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. C. J. Eyles	Hongkong		
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking		
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. H. H. N. Cotrell	Dormer		
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blunt	Wei-hai-wei		
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Wei-hai-wei		
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. F. A. Bayne	Singapore		
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. C. Seymour	Shanghai		
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Wei-hai-wei		
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. J. C. Borrett	Kiating		
Woods	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze		
W. Mark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow		

* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Wintle, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. * Eu route.

Submarines:—					Commander		Reported at	
No.	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.				
No. 36	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	—	—	—
No. 37	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner	—	—	—
No. 38	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—
T.B. 035	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward	West River	—	—
T.B. 036	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Murphy	West River	—	—
T.B. 07	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol	West River	—	—
T.B. 038	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour	West River	—	—

AMERICAN.					Commander		Reported at	
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.				
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo		
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	—		
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	—		
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—		
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	—		
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River		
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	—		
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cate	Canton		
Chaucoy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River		
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai		
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo		
Deatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Yangtze River		
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt.-Com. V. S. Houston	—		
Helena	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	—		
Mohini	Tender-submarine	1,000	6	1,107	Chief Gun. F. J. Mitchell	Olongapo		
Monadnock	Monitor	3,000	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	—		
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wilby	Swatow		
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	So. P. Waters		
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—		
Pompey	Sa going tug	854	2	1,000	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong		
Pyrites	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai		
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze Riv.		
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Craising		
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Iolung		
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bishop	Wuchang		
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	203	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv.		
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Elgar	Hongkong		
Wompatuck	Tug	462	—	650	Chief Bntsn. P. E. Radcliffe	—		

* Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.

* Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet

VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	8	3,000	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Clorinda	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,030	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
Clorinda	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,030	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	13,680	18	23,030	—	Olongapo

* Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southernland

GERMAN.					Commander		Reported at	
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.				
Fanden	Cruiser	3600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Heisterhoff	Tsingtau		
Geisenau	Armored cruiser	11,003	36	26,000	Captain v. Uslar	Tsingtau		
Ilia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai		
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Vanselow	Tsingtau		
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Bolincke	Tsingtau		
Luha	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Benlmann	Tsingtau		
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau		
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze		
Schurhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Roing	Shanghai		
S. 90	Torpedo boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lieut. Borrenberg	Tsingtau		
Taku	Torpedo boat	280	4	0,000	Obt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau		
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Lupp	Tsingtau		
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lieut. Fehr Firoks	Canton		
Waterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai		

FRENCH.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Euplex	Armored cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Vergos	Japan
Kleber	Armored cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	Capt. Gourts	Tonkin
Decidee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. Vandier	Hankow
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dordet	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Gervillier	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tongku
Dondard de Lagree	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Duteemps	Tokong-kin
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Boleix	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Styx	Armored gunboat	1,708	10	1,700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate R. mieux	Saigon
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	8	300	—	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,825	10	9,000	Com. Voisin	Saigon

* Flagship of Rear Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

* Flagship of Commdre Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

Eleven torpedo-boats at Saigon and Tonkin

PORTUGUESE.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Macedo	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Alfama	Gunboat	—	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

Hongkong, May 23, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
„ Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	„ 20
„ Roast, — Shiu	„ 20
„ Breast, — Nagu Lam	„ 10
„ Soup, — Tong Yuk	„ 15
„ Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	„ 20
„ do, — Sirloin Coton — Ngau Lau	„ 30
„ Sausages, — Ngau Chauang	„ 24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9
„ Tonguo fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45
„ „ corned, — Ham Ngau Li	„ 60
„ Head, — Ngau Tan	„ 6
„ Heart, — Ngau Sum	„ 12
„ Bump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	„ 18
„ Feet, — Ngau Kask	„ 9
„ Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	„ 9
„ Tail, — Ngau Mei	„ 18
„ Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 12
„ Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	„ 8
Calvo Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 22
„ Leg, — Yeung Pei	„ 22
„ Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	„ 20
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	„ 22
„ Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
„ Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
„ Fry, — Chu Chak	„ 25
„ Head, — Chu Tau	„ 15
„ Heart, — Chu Sum	each 13
„ Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	„ 9
„ Liver, — Chu Con	lb 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	„ 20
„ Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	„ —
„ Leg, — Chu Pei	„ 24
„ Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	„ 15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	set 50
„ Heart, — Yeung Sum	each 6
„ Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	„ 9
„ Liver, — Yeung Con	1 24
Smoking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	„ 22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	„ 20
„ Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	„ 22
„ Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	„ 20
„ Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chauang	„ 20

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb 32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	„ 32
Ducks, — Ap	„ 30
Doves, — Pan Kau	each —
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 35
„ Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	„ 30
Geese, — Ngai	„ 24
Goose, Wild, — Shing-ho Yea Ngai	pair —
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each —
Hare, Shanghai, — Yu Chai	„ —
Partridge, — Che Khoo	„ —
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair \$ 1
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 30
„ Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	„ 25
Quail, — Um Chun	„ —
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen —
Snipe, — Si Ohoy	each —
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 65
„ „ „ Na	„ 40
Wild Ducks, — Shai — Shang hoi Sui Ap	„ —
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	„ —
Wild Ducks Canton — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	„ —

FISH.

Fish	Price
Birbel, — Ka Yu	lb 8
Bream, — Bin Yu	„ 17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	„ 17
Carp, — Li Yu	„ 20
Catfish, — Chik Yu	„ 19
Codfish, — Mun Yu	„ 18
Crabs, — Hai	„ 18
Crabs, — Hai	„ 18
Crabs, — Hai	„ 18
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	„ 15
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	„ 20
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	„ 8
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	„ 10
„ Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	„ 15
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	„ 28
Frogs, — Tien Kai	„ 30
Garoupa, — Sok Pan	„ 28
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	„ 12
Herrings, — Tao Pak	„ 18
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	„ 24
Labrus, — Wong Ka Yu	„ 16
Loach, — Wu Yu	„ 28

Don Juan José Cuatrecasas, in the City of Victoria, B.C.